Moon."

14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-Irish Aristocracy.

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New-York Dnily Tribuna FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Government expect a majority of 860 against the censure resolution. = _ The King of the Belgians has expressed readiness to send Stanley to the Congo region. = The Grand Orient published a reply to the encyclical regardlog Free-masonry. === Prime Minister Ferry has been asked to dismiss M. Portevin, secretary of the Consulate in New-York. === Sir Charles Tupper resigned his seat in the Dominion Cabinet.

CONGRES -. - The report of the Committee on Priv-Sleges and Elections in relation to the Copia County outrages was laid before the Senate yesterday afternoon. The bill to provide for a free bridge scross the Potomac River was passed. The shipping bill was further debated, and the Vest amendment was defeated. == In the House the motion to strike from the Morrison bill its enacting clause was

carried by a vote of 159 to 154.

Domestic.—The American Medical Association met yesterday in Washington. - The Siamese Embassy was received at the White House, =

The Swaim Court of Inquiry was organized. == The Court of Appeals denied the motion for a reargament of the case of James Irving. - Governor Cleveland signed the General Street Railway bill. Treasurer Woodward, of the Presbyterian General Assembly Board of Trustees, has disappeared, leaving his accounts \$10,000 shorf. stowaway rode from Chicago nearly to Pittsburg on the trucks of an express train, = Governor Abbett is in trouble with the New-Jersey Demo- a most intelligent commission previously cratic State Committee. - The last Wagner authorized by Congress. Before that revision concerts were given in Boston yesterday with great had been in practical operation beyond success. = The Methodist General Conference

was continued in Philadelphia, CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Marine National Bank suspended payment yesterday; later, the failure of Grant & Ward, stock brokers, who owed the bank from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, was ansounced. = The new Produce Exchange building was formally opened. === The eighth annual New-York Bench Show of Dogs was opened at the sons engaged in or dependent on manufact-Madison Square Garden. — The New-York uring industries in this country have had Elevated Company withdrew its leases from the their interests injuriously affected for Manhattan Company. = Thirty-one students many months by this vain and fruitless discuswere graduated by the Union Theological Semin- sion. The business of Congress has been deary. = == General Halstead, of Kearney, N. J., was killed at Newark. ____ The profits of the sixdays' race were divided, —— The Creedmoor programme was arranged by the National Rifle Association. - Gold value of the legal-tender gilver dollar (41212 grains), 84.86 cents. Stocks were setive and lower from the beginning to the end, and closed weak and unsertled.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE total observations indicate warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by clearing weather. Temperature yesterday Highest, 60°; lowest, 48°; average, 53%e.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address In Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes

the ocean postage. It is too soon yet to say whether yesterday's failures are the end of the present trouble in the Street. The miracle of the long decline, which has now been in progress with more or less rapidity for over two years, is that it has thus far led to so few failures. No greater evidence could be given of the substantial solvency of the chief houses. There will be general sympathy for ex-President Grant on account of the losses from the backing he had given his son's firm. He was probably quite unfamiliar himself with the details of the business, and there is reason to suppose he thought it very profitable, even at the time when it was on the verge of failure.

An astonishing turn has been given to the efforts in the Legislature to defeat the Civil Service bill. By an alleged mistake in engrossing the bill in the Assembly, an entire section was omitted. The Senate yesterday, adopted a resolution, offered by the most per- take. It would necessarily be less popular than unite some of the characteristics of the club

reconsider it, and without authority of the Assembly, in whose possession the bill legally remained, it was carried to the Senate Chamber. There is apparently need for an investigation of the methods used to defeat this important reform measure. The public will watch with interest the votes of members on this question, in order that it may learn what "conversions" have been made.

The Senate Committee which investigated the election outrages in Copiah County, Mississippi, has presented a report, practically sustaining the charges as originally made. The Republican members of the committee conclude that a conspiracy, organized by representative young Democrats, with the countenance of that party, was entered into to drive their opponents from the polls, and that systematic outrages were perpetrated, turning the election into a mockery. There cannot be much doubt that the same methods will determine the result of the next election in Mississippi. That State owes four of her seven Representatives in Congress to her colored population; but colored voters are allowed to exert no influence at the

New-York has many Exchanges of which it may well be proud. Chief among them is the Produce Exchange, which yesterday formally opened its magnificent new building, erected at a cost of \$3,000,000. Fourteen years ago, when the work was begun of reorganizing the Exchange, it was worth only \$5,500. After considerable opposition enough members were induced to pay \$200 each for certificates of membership to start successfully the plan of reorganization. Those shares are worth now \$4,200, and the membership has increased to 3,000. No better evidence could be had of the enormous growth of the trade in food products. The Exchange handles seventy-five per cent of the exports from the country, and its legitimate transactions (reach the money value of \$10,000,000 a day. As Mr. Depew well said, in his admirable address yesterday, the Exchange is organized to deal in the food products of the country, not to gamble in them. So long as it adheres to that honorable purpose, its continued growth will be a matter for public congratulation.

DEFEAT OF THE MORRISON BILL. The end of the most ill-advised effort to re duce the tariff ever made in Congress was reached yesterday in the defeat of the Morrison bill. By a vote of yeas 159, mays 155, the House struck out the enacting clause.

So far as the Democratic party is concerned i has, by means of this measure, done what it could to strike a deadly blow at the home in dustries of the country. The success of that party in the last Congressional elections was attributed by its leaders to the tariff issue. The House of Representatives was organized, and Mr. Carlisle chosen Speaker on that issue. He appointed a Ways and Means Committee for the express purpose of reporting a measure to reduce the tariff. The Morrison bill was the result, and it was declared a party measure by a caucus of the Democratic members. By the time it was called up for consideration the injurious effect, on the business interests of the country, of the long agitation of the question, had become widely apparent. That alarmed a sufficient number of Democrats to enable the Republicans almost to defeat further discussion of the measure, there being only a majority of two in favor of it. Since that time the debate, which has been chiefly notable for the effective speeches made against the measure, strengthened the opposition to it, and led to its defeat yesterday by the narrow anjority of four votes.

The result in the House does not dispose of the tariff issue in the next canvass. The declaration was made without reserve by the Democratic leaders that the Morrison bill was only the first step in the war, and that other far-reaching and more destructive campaigns are to follow. Even Mr. Raudall in eech yesterday confessed that among hi chiefreasons for opposing the measure was the effect its passage would have on the coming elections, promising a willingness thereafter to enter into consideration of the subject. But Mr. Randall and his few Democratic followers are denounced in the severest terms by their party associates. Senator Beck has applied to them the epithets of "sneaks and cowards," Mr. Wood, of Indiana, has said that "they ought "not to remain in the party and stab its vital "principles to death under cover of Dem-"ocracy." Mr. Blackburn says that they hold no further title or claim to be called Democrats; and that this tariff question is the issue in American politics to-day.

Last year a revision of the tariff was made by the Republicans, largely guided by the aid of a fraction of one year, with results unknown and unascertainable, it was denounced by the Democrats, and the entire business interests of the country were threatened with disaster and rain by a new crusade started to resurrect an old party and give it a new character. The 11,000,000 perlayed in a scandalous manner. Over five months of the session have gone, but hardly half-a-dozen measures of general interest have been acted upon. The Porter bill, a Pension bill designed to take from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 from the Treasury, and one or two other such measures make the record of

the session. It is fortunate that an election is approaching which will enable the voters to pass upon the use of a party given over to such hopeless imbecility. When we look for its leaders and its votes on the tariff and all similar issues, we find them-in the solid South.

SUBSTITUTES NOT WANTED.

Pully 660 out of the 820 delegates to the Republican National Convention have been chosen because they favored the nomination of Mr. Blaine or the nomination of President Arthur. Some have been chosen by constituents who believed the nomination of Mr. Blaine the wisest that could be made; others by constituents who believed the nomination of Mr Arthur the wisest that could be made. Less than one-fifth of the entire number of delegates have been chosen by people who prefer any other nomination. Yet some people boast that a mere shadow of President Arthur will be nominated, and others profess to fear that the dogma, the secularization of marriage, the candidate will be a mere tool of Mr. Blaine,

vention respects the will of the people. The voters know better than the politicians what kind of candidate they wish to vote for, and they are a great deal more likely to have at taining deep-laid plots and policies of any kind; heart the best interests of the country and of for whatever may have been the case in the the Republican party.

The nomination of any person supposed to be a representative of Mr. Blaine would be a mis- lent and social organization, whose lodges

sistent Democratic opponent of the measure, to the nomination of Mr. Blaine himself. But it would be assailed by the same people on the pretext that Mr. Blaine would have undue power without the sense of personal responsibility. Let not the politicians deceive themselves. A majority of Republican voters have not expressed a wish that some friend of Mr. Blaine should be President; they have expressed a wish that Mr. Blaine should be President. Nothing whatever can be gained by setting aside a strong and popular man because he has some malignant enemies, if a candidate satisfactory to him or to the great body of his supporters is to be chosen. The malignants will do what little harm they can in any case, while the great body of voters who prefer the strong man will be less hearty and zealous in defence of somebody else.

Nor would anything whatever be gained by the nomination of a representative of President Arthur. THE TRIBUNE believes that the President himself would be a much stronger candidate than any other who can be nominated by the influence of his supporters. For any such candidate would necessarily represent the influences which President Arthur has been strong and faithful enough in many cases to resist. He came to the Presidency owing nothing to them; any other candidate, nominated by those influences and owing everything to them, would be subjected to immeasurably greater pressure. What his conduct would be, the people have some means of knowing. But no one can know what to expect of another candidate, selected, in spite of the wishes of a majority of Republicans, by the influences which the President has often resisted and has sometimes been unable to resist.

A dummy President is not what the people want. If it is desirable to select a candidate who will suit Mr. Arthur and his friends, it would be better to select him than anybody else. No harsh words have been spoken of him, even by his most earnest opponents; on the contrary, the general excellence of his administration has been frankly recognized. It may be said of his supporters, too, with rare exceptions, that they have treated opponents with courtesy and fairness, and have not tried to help Mr. Arthur by blackening the character of other candidates. But if it is desirable to select a candidate who will give satisfaction to the great number of voters who prefer Mr. Blaine, then it will prove wiser to select Mr. Blaine himself. The selection of any man supposed to be friendly to him will inevitably be assailed as "a bargain," for the men who are base enough to repeat disproved falsehoods about Mr. Blaine will have the same motive to invent new falsehoods about any one who may be nominated by the aid of his friends. On the other hand, the selection of a candidate believed to be initial at to Mr. Blaine and his supporters would not be particularly likely to succeed in the States upon which the result depends. It does not appear to THE TERRENE that this is a year for substitutes.

KELLY CODDLES TILDEN.

Do our eyes deceive us? Is it a dream? Are visions about 7 Can it be possible that this is ndeed The New-York Star, John Kelly's organ. that lies before us?-the familiar Star that has long shed its rejoicing beams on Tammany ? How then are we to account for this article in yesterday's issue advocating, aye, insisting upon, the nomination of Mr. Tilden for the Presidency? Is it possible for the leopard to change his spots at pleasure? Has Kelly become transformed into an i-move-to-make-thenomination-unanimous lamb, and is the postoffice address of the lamb the stomach of the venerable Greystone lion ? It is impossible to read The Star's ardent

article without becoming a prey to these interrogative emotions. In 1876, at St. Louis, Tammany's headquarters were decorated with a transparency lettered with the legend "The "the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for the really startling in its almost infinite variety. ocratic Convention a circular protesting against Mr. Tilden's nomination on the same grounds was circulated among the delegates. Among the names appended to the circular was John Kelly's. That was eight years ago. Three years later, implacable as ever in his wrath against Tilden, Mr. Kelly buried his little tomabawk in the brains of Lucius Robinson, whom the Tilden crowd in the Syracuse Convention had presumed to nominate for Governor against his wishes. And yet this same Tilden is now urged by the organ of this same Tammany and this same Kelly for the Presidency. "Whatever Mr. Tilden's personal wish may be," says The Star, "the National Convention will not have performed its obvious duty unless its selection of a nominee is made with special "reference to the vindication in his person of "the sanctity of the ballot box and the punish-"ment of the gross wrong done to the people of the United States in nullifying their legally "expressed will." The italies are ours, and we are sure The Star will be grateful to us for using them, and thus bringing out in bold relief the fact that just now it is looking after Mr. Tilden's "person."

We cannot get away from this inviting subject without making a respectful inquiry of The Star. What's happened? Has Tilden come to Kelly's terms or Kelly to Tilden's ? And is it part of the deal that Tammany is to have the head of the County Democracy on a charger?

THE POPE AND THE "ZEITGEIST," The Pope's encyclical against Freemasonry, published yesterday in The Sun, is a remarkable document, and chiefly because of the choice of its point of attack. For, whereas it is nominally directed against the Freemasons. it describes an order such as has never existed at any time, and certainly does not exist now. Though the Freemasons on the continent of Europe have occasionally dabbled in politics, and though many more or less transient and ephemeral secret orders have from time to time been suggested by Freemasonry, only the most deliberate extravagance of language could assign to the order mentioned the purposes and tendencies denounced by the Pontiff.

The encyclical, in truth, while ostensibly directed against the Freemasons, is really, and without much disguise, an indictment of the Zeitgeist, or, to put it less sententiously, the Spirit of the Age. For no order, or number of orders, contemplates or attempts the policies recapitulated by the Pope. The things of which he complains-the materialism, the democracy, the religious indifferentism, the demand for secular education, the reaction against ecclesiastical authority, the elevation of reason over deference paid to science-are all the No such person will be nominated if the con- products of the Spirit of the Age, and assuredly not of the Freemasons. The English and American Masons indeed must be much astonished to find themselves accused of enterpast, it is certain that Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry at the present day is little more than a benevo-

with some of the characteristics of a mutual benefit society. The entire innocence and harmlessness of the order in the English-speaking countries are in fact so obvious that the tremendous seriousness of the Pope's commination seems ludicrously out of place, while the influence of Freemasonry upon thought and progress in the counties referred to is so wholly inappreciable as to make it seem conspicuous that the name of the order is merely taken as a nominal point of attack.

The Continental Freemasons, however, are only less innocuous than the English-speaking brethren. Once or twice some Continental lodges have aided revolution, as at the close of the Franco-German war, and in Italy, before the unification. But in these instances they have rather obeyed the Zeitgeist than inspired it. They have followed the tendencies of their time, not led their contemporaries. The influences of which the Pope complains are more powerful than any order can set in motion. They are the products of the thought and the inquiry of the century. They are the outcome of tentative efforts to ameliorate the condition of mankind. Very largely they are the reflections of that steady growth in freedom, governmental and intellectual, which England and the United States have rendered possible, and which is now leavening even the most strongly intrenched absolutisms, and modifying the most obstinate conservatisms.

With this ever-broadening liberty, with this rise of the principle of individualism, some excesses, some abuses, must come. But they are transient and will work no serious mischief, while from the free impulses which they accompany proceed a light and a force fitted to illuminate the world and to impel it forward.

ADIRONDACK LEGISLATION. At this late day of the session a brand new Adirondack bill is introduced in the Assembly. The presumption ought to be that those who are behind it are acting in good faith, and yet it is difficult to understand why it was not presented earlier if the intention was seriously to advocate it. There is a suspicion abroad in the public mind-and there is warrant for itthat this eleventh-hour measure is part of a scheme of delay having for its object the defeat of any and all projects looking to the preservation of the Adirondaeks. Nothing has been made plainer to our representatives at Albany than that the people expect them to pass som sort of an Adirondack bill. The public weal urgently demands that the forests be protected. Is the will of the many to be respected, or are the selfish interests of the few to prevail? We regret to say that it looks to-day as if the few had the inside track.

Some weeks ago what is known as the Lansing bill passed the Senate. It does not go as far as many of those who have studied the Adirondack problem think it could wisely have gone, but, as THE TRIBUNE has already said, it contains many excellent features and has only to become a law to accomplish much good. Why does not the Assembly pass this bill instead of consuming time looking into fresh projects? If this was January instead of May it would be in order to consider any proposition in regard to the Adirondacks that any member chose to embody in a bill. As it is, delays are

"The outlook for Democratic success in the com ing Presidential campaign was never so bright as at present." It is The Syracuse Courier that originate this interesting observation. Sceingthat at present the outlook referred to is rather darker than the ace of spades seen through a black crape veil, in the midst of Egyptian darkness at the bottom of a forty-foot well, the melancholy condition of the outlook during the preceding months of the year is calculated to draw big scalding tears from eyes unused to weep.

According to The Waterford Standard, the Board of Guardians of Carrick-on-Suir recently made public statement, at one of their regu-City of New-York, the largest Democratic city | lar meetings, of each other's professions "in the Union, is uncompromisingly opposed to trades and callings, and the catalogue is " Presidency, because he cannot carry the State | Shee, it appears, began by announcing that his honof New-York." At the same National Dem-of New-York." At the same National Dem-ord colleague, Mr. Kirwan, was a "bailiff," and also—this on being told that he would better "keep his tongue in his cheek or he would get it across his ear "-" a dirty-faced old sweep," but whether a chimney or street-crossing sweep was not speci fied. Mr. Phelan wished the record made as complete as possible, however, and promptly volun teered the information that Mr. Kirwan's bailiftship was of the variety commonly known as "bum, Then Mr. Phelan's own turn came, and Mr. Walsh set him down as a "good-for nothing tinker," and other members of the Board were successively specifled as "a poisy little insect," an "insignificant little viper," and a " little gray-headed old blackguard. The roll-call thus proceeded until the lastname was reached, and its owner was designated as a "suspect and a Land Leaguer." Remarks were then nade about smashing somebody's nose and breaking somebody else's jaw, and it was with some difficult that the chairman persuaded the board to pass to the regular order of the day. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," unless it be a "broth of a boy," in which case he may spoil the cooks. There would be less cause for discontent in Ireland were the personnel of its public boards less varied and picturesque.

The Editor of The Boston Saturday Frening Gazette doesn't like Mr. Blaine, and is sternly de termined that he shall never be President. He has written an article in which he shows conclusively that Mr. Blaine won't get the nomination even if h is supported by a majority of the delegates-which will be news to every one else. After thus clearing the track of Mr. Blaine's remains he begins a new paragraph with the startling question, " Who will they nominate, then ?" Well, we give it up. We only try to answer conundrums written in the English language.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Folger was at the Sub-Treasury and Public Stores on Monday. At the former place he received a call from ex-Judge Pierrepont and General H. E. Tremain. Last evening he had a large number of callers at the Hoffman House.

Having completed his report of the work done by nimself and Lieutenant Schuetze in Siberia tr 1882 and 1883, Lieutenant G. B. Harber left this city last evening for Colorado, where he intends to

Dr. Richard Hughes, one of the most prominent hom copathic physicians in England, is expected in Boston this week. He will deliver there a course of lectures on "Materia Medica" at the Boston Uni-At a Royal marriage in England a few years ago

the bridegroom was a German Prince whose high serenity was only equalled by his impecuniosity and when the words of the service " with all my goods I thee endow" were repeated, the absent minded old Duke of Cambridge was heard by al-the company to blurt out indignantly, "Good Good the very shoes the fellow wears are not paid for!" The late H. J. Byron had a horror of funerals, but

was once prevailed upon to attend that of a fellow-Bohemian. After waiting long at the cemetery en trance, he and his companions followed a funeral into the chapel, and when the services were half over discovered that it was that of a stranger. Their friend's funeral had not come yet. "Ah," said Byron, "just like poor Bill; nover in time!" Fish Commissioner R. B. Rooseveit had a narrow

escape from death at the Caledonia fish ponds on Friday. He was there on business with Seth Green and while the two were sitting on the stoop of Superintendent Monroe Green's house a violent wind-sform arose. A lofty flag-pole, surmounted by an immense wooden fish, the weight of which is about 100 pounds, stood near, and it swayed for a while in the wind, and was finally broken off about half-way up. The upper part of the pole and the

heavy fish toppled over toward where the two gentlemen were sitting. They sprang to one side, and the falling fish narrowly missed striking Mr. Roosevelt, and crashed through the stoop exactly on the spot where he had been sitting.

"You are the real queen," said the Duchess de Berri to the late Marie Taglioni; "you have to fear neither exile nor insurrection." "No, but there is ill-health; and old age is inevitable." "True, but by the time your health and youth fail you will have your diamonds and your chateaux." The prophecy was only in part fulfilled. Taglioni indeed won gons and gold, but just when the period of life began when she would need them most, they were swept away by the troublous times of 1870-771.

Charles Reads wrote his own epitaph. It is to be engraved upon a plain stone, and reads as follows: Here lie, by the side of his Beloved Friend, the Mortal Remains of CHARLES READE, Dramatist, Novelist and Journalist. His last words to mankind are on this stone. I hope for a resurrection, not from any power in nature, but from the will of the Lord God Omnipotent, who made nature and me. He created man out of nothing ; which nature could not. He can restore man from the dust, which nature cannot. And I hope for holiness and happiness in a future life, not for anything I have happiness in a future life, not for anything I have said or done in this body, but from the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ. He has premised his intercession to all who seek it, and he will not break his word; that intercession, once granted, can not be rejected; for he is God, and his merits are infinite; a man's sins are but human and finite. 'Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out.' If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous; and he is the propitiation for our sins.'"

MUSIC IN PHILADELPHIA. OPENING OF THE SECOND FESTIVAL.

AN OUTCOME OF THE CINCINNATI FESTIVALS-ONE OF BACH'S CANTATAS RESCORED.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, May 6.- The second Philaelphia Musical Festival began at the Academy of Music this evening under circumstances not altogether propious. Many experiences in the past have shown that this etty's musical enthusiasm is not rain-proof, and as rain fell all day, and there was nothing in the programme cal-culated to exert an unusual attractive force, it created no surprise that the Academy was not crowded and that the enterprise had a same beginning. In nothing except its origin did the occasion recall the notable festivals which have been held bi-ennially in Cincinnati since 1873. The Philadelphia Festivals are an offspring of those at Cincinnati. In 1878 the excitement throughout the West over the Cincinnati Festival was very great and the directrs at the close of the musical week found themselves cossessed of so much money that they set aside a portion possessed of so much money that they see saide a potential of it as a prize to be completed for by American composers. In 1880 Mr. Durley Buck was the successful competitor. Two years ago Mr. W. W. Gilchrist of this city carried away the prize with an exceedingly meritarious setting of a pealm for chorus, soprano solo and orchestra. This pealm was introduced in the festival scheme as Mr. Buck's work had been) and Mr. Gilcorist was at once lifted out of the comparative obscurity is which he had thitherto yed. Mr. Glichrist had for several years been the conductor of two or more sleging societies, and a plan was formed to perform his work here. Out of this graw the reject to give a festival modelled somewhat on the Cin-manti plan. Some of Philadelphia's business men gave encouragement by guaranteeing a fund amounting to the receipts fell for short of the expenditures, the experiment was voted a success, and arrangements were immediately bogun to perpetuate the festivals. This, in

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE PESTIVAL. The managers do not expect to make the present featt val a financial success. In the engagement of solo performers and the work of preparation they assumed Habilities aggregating \$26,000, and only the most sauguine have any idea that this sum will be realized from the sale of tickets. But there is a guarantee fund amounting to \$10,000, more than double the highest estimate of expenses, so that no concern is felt touching the outcome of the enterprise, and the managers have spent money freely in providing attractions. A forus of 550 voices has been trained, 100 instrumentalsta have been brought together in the orchestra (many of them from New-York), and among the solo performers are Mme. Gerster, Mme. Trebelli, Mme. Fursch-Madi, Charles R. Adams, of Boston, Max Heinrich, of New-York, Mme, Hopekirk, Rafael Joseffy and Ovide Music. The directors are Mr. Gilchrist and Charles M. Schmitz, both of whom have testified their interest in the undertaking by subscribing to the guarantee fund.

mef is the genesis of the Philadelphia Festivals.

The concert of this evening was not looked upon as paricularly attractive, and the attendance was not nearly so arge as is expected to-morrow evening when "Eilia" s to be given, with the solo parts in the hands of Mme. Jerester, Mme. Trebeitl, Mr. Heinrich and some local singers. The programme this evening was as follows:

Overture—" Ruy Bias"
Orchestra.
Grand Aria—" Pensa alla parria" (Italiani in Algieri),
Rossini.

Mme. Trebelli.

Bedfistive and Aria— Qual caugiamento regna in alma inta " [1] Seraglio Mozart Mme. Etelka Gerator.

Cantata— God's Time is Best Bach.

Mr. Charles A. Knoir, Mr. Max Heinrich, Chorus and Orchestra.

Aria—" Charmant olsean" | Perie de Bresil.

Mmc. Etelka Gerster.

Cantara—"A Song of Victory."

Miss E. C. Jiamiin.

Chorus and Orchestra

ADDITIONAL ACCOMPANIMENTS TO BACH. In this scheme Mr. Gilchrist figured as the author of a ew version of the accompaniments to the ach cantata. The work is one of peat of the five cantatas not identified with any of the five oveles of Kirchencantaten which Bach any of the five eyeles of Kirchencandata, which Bach left as a monument of his industry while Cantor of the Thomas school in Leipsio. It is thinly secred for instruments, in fact the only accompaniments left by Bach were written for flutes, viols di gamba and basses, and organ. Franz published an edition in which he recorded the cuntata for flutes, chainers, bassoons, viols di gamba, violonecio and bass, leaving the organ part unwritten. Thinking these additions not sufficient for a festival performance Mr. Giberist took the work in hand ab intio. He substituted violas for the viols di gamba, added parts for the violins and rewrote the organ part for horns and trombones.

He substituted violus for the viols of gambs, added parts for the violus and rewrote the organ part for horns and trombones.

It was difficult to judge the absolute musical value of Mr. Glichrist's work, from the fact that the playing of the Festival orchestra was so crude in tone that perhaps Mr. Glichrist inmost does not know whether his luteations were realized or not. It seemed, however, as it is a sacrifice had been made of the characteristic tone-color, which must have been Bach's aim in the selection of the instruments mentioned. The performance of the work appeared, however, to reveal both the excellences and the shortcomings of the choir. It is deserving of praise for the heartiness of its singing and the perfection of bulsace attained in its composition. All the voices have fine representation and the steadness with which threatening difficulties were met and overcome gave evidence of long study. Unfortunately the care of the drill-masters seems to have been expended in a decidedly one-sided manuer. Expression has been sadly neglected and most of the chormacs in the land place of that lovely tenderness which is one of its characteristic features.

Most of the enthusiasm of the evening was lavely and to the show air from the "Magic Pluto" which she substituted for an air from "It sevaglio," because of the non-arrival of the orchestral parts, her intonation was requestly false. Mms. Teebell was hardly less happy,

er singing being bard and colorless.

"BLUE BEARD" AT THE BIJOU.

The managers of the Bijou Opera House think that the breeze of popular favor is blowing toward burlesque again after the years of calm which succeeded the gale that Miss Lydia Thompson and Miss Pauline Markham set whirling not long after the war. They may be right. Certainly there was nothing in the temper of the crowded house that greeted the revival of Farnie's well-worn "Blue Beard" last evening to put them in the wrong. It was an audience, however, in which bonnets were in a feeble minority, and if any of the irreverent children who mocked the Hebrew prophet but succeeded in escaping the bears had repeated their invitation to ascend, which caused so much commotion in the days of Elisha, the response would have left the house nearly empty. But the children did not come and the wearers of scanty locks stayed to the end and applauded with great energy. The paleolithic puns were received with generous laughter and the musty flavor of all the fun eemed to gratify those present as if it had been the bou-

quet of old wine quet of old wine quet of old wine quet of old wine The burlesque was brought out handsomely by a competent company. The still, small voices of all who tried to aing were big enough for the demands upon them. This was not quite true of the costumes, which were not exactly litted for a trip to the Polar regions on the Alert. exactly fitted for a trip to the Folar regions on the Alert, But the managers of the Bijou long ago learned the great principle of burlesque that as to raiment the fair beings that grace the stage want but little nor want that little long, and the spectators seemed to find their policy acceptable. It did really seem in some cases as if a horizontal reduction of a violent type had taken place in imported silks and satins, even though the Morrison bill did not succeed. Miss Emma Carson, as Stiim, wore some uncommonly pretty vesture and danced with singular grace. There were other attractive faces and figures to abundance, and Jacoues Erger, as Blue Burd, was abundance, and Jacques Kruger, as Blue Beard, was sufficiently amusing. The Jo Brady Emergency Clus should try to secure the young woman who appeared as Fatima. They are not likely to find anything more

To-night the Casino roof garden will be opened for the first time this season. Promenade con

RAPHAEUS MADONNA GOING HOME. THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE PICTURE-WHY IT WAS

NOT SOLD. A gentleman connected with art said to TRIBUNE reporter: "If you are fond of the old masters and particularly of Raphael, I would advise you to go u to the Metropolitan Art Museum and take a farewe look at the Madonna del Candelabri, for it is going bad te England."

"Has Mr. Butler Johnstone recalled his loan!" asked the reporter.

"No, nor does the picture belong to him. The fact is that Mr. Butler Johnstone has been for some time in bad way pecuniarily through ill-advised speculation He had dabbled in one thing and another, had lent to the Sultan of Turkey a million and a quarter of dollars with out a cent of security, and has got himself com-pletely tangled up. He raised \$50,000 on this picture and came ever here with the intention of killing two birds with one stone-seiling the picture to some rich New-Yorker, and investing the \$50,000 in Colorado mines. He falled in the first, but he found no difficulty in doing the second. His friend whe advanced the money was quite willing to give him all the time he needed, so that he might redeem the picture if he could. But the mining interests which he had acquired, instead of paying large dividends called for large assess. ments. Nor could any one be found to buy the Raphael. He wrote to his friend that he despaired of taking up the loan, and placed the picture at his disposal. The matter was arranged quietly. The ownership was transferred to General Martin T. MacMahon, Receiver of Taxes, acting as attorney for the gentleman who advanced the \$50,000, and General di Com ola was informed by letter that he and the trustees were responsible to the new owner. And now his patience is exhausted, and he has asked for his picture. It was a call loan, and he has called.

"What was the name of the friend ?" " A three-barrelled name-Bouvier-Bouvier Pasey, be eldes one or more baptismal names."

The reporter immediately went to the office of General MacMahon, and asked him for the latest developments is

"Why," said the General, " last week I received a leb ter from Mr. Bouvier-Bouvier Pusey stating that he

"Why," said the General, "last week I received a low ter from Mr. Bouvier-Bouvier Pusey stating that he would send out a man immediately to pack up the Madonna and take her home. Yesterday he cabled to me to know whether there would be any impediments of any nature to the picture being delivered at once to his agent, I sent him an answer, 'None, whatever.' The pictury has been at my disposition ever since last fail, and he could have received it any moment since that time. I must confess my surprise that the wealthy men of New York will allow the picture to go out of the country. Mr. Pusey has instructed me to accept any offer that will repay him his loan and dues and expenses, and I suppose that \$55,000 would cover everything."

General di Cesnola was asked how it was that no purchaser could be found for the picture. He said: "I do not know. It is an undoubted original, painted in Raphael's best style, and during his Roman epoch. It is, moreover, in admirable condition, and has an undentable pedigree. I think the criticism of thuert Herkomer that such a pleture would be us gain to art, and of no advantage to American arrists, deterred several gentlemen who would have been willing is howy it. They perhaps did not comprehend that, among a certain clique of English arrists, critics and writers, Raphael has always byen despised and considered overrated. It Joshua Reynolds did not admire him. Oliver Goldsmith wrote of 'your Raphaels: Correggios, and stuff. Thackerny, in almost every important novel, hints that Raphael has been overestimated. But there are two sides to a question, and Ruskin is upon the other side of this. Had Etaskin visited New York instead of Hersonae I have no doubt that the Metropolitan Art Museum would now own the picture. I am sorry the Madonna is going away, very sorry. I intend to place the Rembrandi in the recess made for the Madonna."

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ACTING.

MISS BRACE OF VASSAR COLLEGE DESCRIBES FRENCH DRAMATIC METHODS AND THE NEED OF THEM HERE.

Considering the wretched weather of yesterday an excellent audience gathered at the Madison Square Theatre in the afternoon to listen to a at Vassar College on the Theatre Francais and the Conservatoire. This was prefaced by a few words from F. H. Sargent, dramatic director of the theatre. He said that Miss Brace would by the logic of facts prove the desirability of founding a dramatic school in this country. "When we realize the fact," said Mr. Sargent, " that we have the best teachers here, and that American people have more dramatic instinct than any other, it is surprising that we have no such school. Experience is no doubt an excellent thing in its way, but a little theory would round many an amateur and mechanic on the stage into an artist. We pay se much attention to the frame, scenes and setting, namely, that it is about time we paid more to the picture-the Mr. Sargent introduced Miss Brace, who for nearly twe

nours described the methods employed at the Paris Conservatoire, the productions at the Theatre Francals, and her own ideas as to the establishment of school for acting in New-York. She quoted Matthew Arnold as saying, "the theatre is irresistible; organize the theatre." She gave graphic sketches of Regnier, Got, Coquelin, Worms and other or of keeping each artist employed in the line which seemed best suited for him or her and said that at the Francals Ellen Terry would be "always a Beatrice. the epitomized the method she epitomized the method of instruction at the Conservatoire as combining three elements, "le diction, la colar" and "le jeu." She briefly sketched out the plan of a school of Æsthetle Cuiture which should have chairs of Acting, Æsthetle Gymnastics, Dramatic Literature, Architecture (for, she said, we want no more Metropolitan Opera Houses in Now-York), and so on. She gave it as her conviction that professional actors would not be necessary as teachers, and finally called on the millionaires of Now-York to provide the necessary endowments.

The essay greatly interested and gratified her hearers. Lucid in style, effective in arrangement, clear and convincing in argument, it showed in the strongest light the superiority of French art methods and the good effects which would follow their adoption in this country. instruction

THE AFFAIRS OF TWO OPERA HOUSES.

James H. Mapleson sat in his office yesterday waiting for something to turn up. When 6 o'clock arrived he put on his spring overcoat, unfurled his ivory handled umbrella and hied him to his hotel. "Things are in done by to-morrow I shall be off on Thursday for Europe. Every minute I spend here is worth \$100, and I can't afford this reckiess extravagance much longer. I want to know now who is to pay the carpenters and sceneshifters the \$250 owing to them for moving the scenery over to Nilsson Hall I It was done at Mr. Brown's oder, for he absolutely refused to allow them to remain in the Academy, which he said 'was not a store-house for Mapleson's goods."

It was said by one of the directors that to-day would see everything put straight. In the evening the Sheriff's officer locked the door of Nilsson Hall, and put the key in his pocket. A meeting of a joint committee of Metropolition Opera House and Academy of Music directors
was held at the former place on Menday afternoon. The
project of consolidation was informally discussed, but no
decision was arrived at. It is understood that the only
terms on which the Academy directors will consent to decision was arrived at. It is more several to terms on which the Academy directors will consent to consider the matter include the complete remodelling of the interior of the Opera House. Nothing, it is though the interior of the Opera House, and though many of

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Miss May Lillian Shurlock, daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Shurlock, was married to Gilbert H. Johnson last evening, at the house of the bride's guardian, Allen 8. Apgar, No. 40 West Oue hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., by the Rev. E. D. Clark. Isaac B. Johnson, the groom's brother, was the best man, and the ushers were J. P. Apgar, Edgar T. Weed, James Johnson and A. G. John son. The bridesmaid was Miss Amy Arrowsmith. The bride's dress was of white corded silk. The house was decorated and there were music and refreshments. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Harlot, Mr. and Mrs. Emstein, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Lounsburry and Mrs. |Lauter

Miss Lulu de Sution, daughter of the late Dr. Richard de Suston, was married to Dr. George Evans, in the aftermaid and Mr. Martinez the best man. Mr. Carranga, the Buenos Ayres Consul, gave the bride away. She was with a hat to match.

The Artistic Society met in the evening, at No. 55 West Thirty-third-st. Dr. Baralt spoke on the "Philosophy of Art." Mr. Villanova and Mr. Michaelma gave plano and vocal recitals.

woeal recitals.

Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, of No. 229 Madison-ave, gave a tuncheon party in the afternoon. The company sat as small round tables decorated with flowers. Coreage bouquets were provided for the lades. The menu, arranged by Pinard, was printed on saith ribbon of various shades on which were painted the names of the guests. Those present were Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Knickerbackee, Mrs. Moalpin, Mrs. Ballou, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Burdett, Mrs. Coghill, Mrs. Calvin, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. Echeverris, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Garrison, Mis. Miller, Mrs. Lusk, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Maullin, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Witherboe, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Van Stade, Mrs. Vas Dyko, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Salisbury, Mrs. Stebbins. Mrs.